ter of course! What wonderful banquets the rich merchants gave—twenty to thirty courses, liquor aplenty, hospitality so bountiful as to make the occasion an ordeal—but still an ordeal to be anticipated by the numerous guests!

Chiefly because of their dominant economic position and partly out of envy, the local Chinese are disliked by the Filipino masses. In the past terrible massacres of the Chinese have occurred, and in recent times anti-Chinese riots have not been unknown. Taal, a town in the Province of Batangas, is one place where Chinese cannot be found—not even one. Here traditional Filipino hospitality has gone into reverse and no Chinaman cares to tarry where the signs are inescapable that not only is his presence not desired, but that he had better move on quickly.

The high standard of honesty of the individual Chinese in the Philippines in his business dealings has long been favorably commented upon. The merchant who could not liquidate his obligations on Chinese New Year was the exception. But that standard of ethics and that practice, generally speaking, are of the past. Bankers now require good collateral before making loans to Chinese merchants, and representatives of commercial houses are most frank in telling of Chinese duplicity. Of course, there still remain many Chinese merchants of the old school of high business standing. The Sy Cip brothers, Alfonso and Albino, the former the President of the Philippine General Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and the latter the Vice President of the China

Banking Corporation, and Dee C. Chuan, lumber prince and public-spirited citizen who recently served his country well, are examples of the respected Chinese business men.

The Chinese of the Philippines have been known as a peaceful race not interested in the politics of the country and content if left alone to pursue their business dealings without molestation. True, some of them might engage in tong wars among themselves and might be unable to resist puffing at